

A T H I R D
A D D R E S S
T O T H E

Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR,
The BOARD of ALDERMEN, and the SHERIFS,
COMMONS, and CITIZENS of DUBLIN.

F R O M

CHARLES LUCAS, M. D.

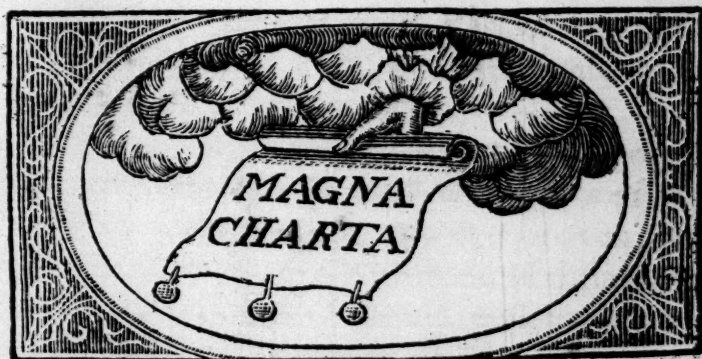
One of their REPRESENTATIVES in PARLEMENT.

R E L A T I V E

To the late PROCEEDINGS of the BOARD

And the COMMONS.

With an APPENDIX.



*Manus haec inimica Tyrannis, Lege petit placidam sub
Libertate QUIETEM.*

D U B L I N:

Printed by ALEX. M'CULLOH, in Henry-street, 1766.

A D D R E S S

TO THE

Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR,
The BOARD of ALDERMEN, and the CLERKS
COMMONS, and CHURCHES of LONDON.

FROM

CHARLES LUCAS, M. D.

One of the Representatives in PARLIAMENT.

THE

TO THE HON. the LORDS of the BOARD

of the COMMONS.

WITH AN APPENDIX.



Printed by J. G. Smith, at the 'Penny Press' in Fleet Street, London.

D U B L I N .

Printed by Alex. M. Gifford, in Henry Street, 1860.



A T H I R D

A D D R E S S

To the Right Honorable the LORD-MAYOR,
the Board of ALDERMEN, &c.

MY LORD MAYOR,

AS I have found myself under the Necessity of addressing the Body of my Constituents through Your LORDSHIP, as Head of this great Community; Necessity, not Choice, obliges me again to take the like Liberty; and since this is one of the many Troubles, incident to Your High Office, I hope for Your LORDSHIP's Indulgence.

Heretofore, I have called upon your LORDSHIP and the whole Body of the Electors; But now, I confine myself to the General Assembly of the City, at whose Head Your LORDSHIP is so deservedly placed. Though for the most Part of this Address, I am to consider you onely as President, or Chairman of the Board of Aldermen.

From my Course of Life, distinguished onely by the *painful Pre-eminence of superior Toils, and an heavier Weight of Care*, and from my broken State of Health, to say nothing of a Multitude of different Avocations, you may judge, I should wish to be excused from taking up the Pen again, in City Disputes. But since it has been my unpleasing Fate, once more to be made the Subject of your Debates, and that Your LORDSHIP and the BOARD of ALDERMEN,
with

with very little Concern for my Honor, and with still less for that of the Commons and Citizens, have thought fit to publish your great and important Transactions; I hope I shall be indulged in justifying myself, as well as the Commons and Citizens, from the dangerous and unwarrantable Insinuations, couched in these ambiguous Law-blackening Inuendoes, with which your Board has at once amused and indeed abused the Sheriffs and Commons, whose Candor and Honor has been wounded through my inoffensive Sides.

MY LORD, You must give me Leave to call to your Remembrance my public and private Conduct to the CHIEF and SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES of this Capital, since the City honored me with a Seat in Parleмент. I challenge the Whole and every Individual of You, to point out a single Instance of my offering one of you, the most distant Slight, or a single Instance of my with-holding due and proper Respect. I also call upon You to attest, Whether or not I have used every Means within my Power to remove the too-well-founded Jealousies between the Commons and You, and to restore Peace and Concord among all Ranks in the City. And whether I have or have not opposed my utmost Weight against all Tendencies to factious or seditious Dispositions amongst you. I challenge you to shew a Man, who has gone further in those social Offices than I.

I further call upon your LORDSHIP and the Board, to declare my Conduct to, and Sentiments of, your RECORDER, as well as a Gentleman, as in respect to the Office with which he is honored by the City; and whether I have or have not gone further than any Gentleman at the Board has done, in a fair open Way, to promote his obtaining a second Augmentation of his Salary. I appele particularly to my Letter from *Baib* to Alderman *Geale*, your late Lord Mayor, which, for Reasons best known at the Board, was not communicated as intended and desired, to the Sheriffs,

Sheriffs, Commons, or Citizens. See Appendix, No. I. And sure, You will allow me to have been disinterested in all this, when You must be sensible, that the RECORDER and I have hardly ever moved or voted together on the same Side of any Question, in the City or in Parleмент.

If then, My Lord, my private Conduct towards this Gentleman, as well as to every Member of the Board, was not onely peaceful and civil, but respectful and friendly ; if while I was a Common Council Man as well as your Representative in Parleмент, I would not go out of the Kingdom, even for my Health without applying for Leave from my Constituents, as my Letter to Mr. Alderman *Forbes*, when Lord Mayor, can testify ; See Appendix, No. II. and if my political Conduct stands clear of Reproach with you all ; which is as much as can be expected from your Judgement, however tried and proved it may be found in the Eyes of the rest of the City ; Is it consistent with Justice, with Equity, Common Sense, or common Decency, though every Impulse of Gratitude were silenced, to misrepresent, abuse and vilify a Man, whose sole Crime is, perhaps too fervent a Zele for the Honor and Service of this City and Kingdom ?

I would not however, be thought to decline acknowledging many Obligations to this my late Friend, the RECORDER. And I should omit doing the Justice, I intend, did I not acknowledge, notwithstanding an irreconcilable Difference of Opinion, in City and Parlementary Matters, a sincere Friendship and Esteem for this Gentleman and his Family ; Regards, which I had Reason to hope were mutual, and which, as we became better acquainted with each other, upon my late Return to this Kingdom, would have become more strongly cemented.

But, as these Obligations were conferred on me, in my private Capacity, in which alone I could be supposed capable of offering a Return, and as no private Consideration has, or ever shall bias me in dis-

discharging the Duties of my public Character; I neither did, nor could give up my Judgement in my political Capacity, even when I differed from my Friend, the RECORDER.

Few Occasions of shewing the Difference of our Sentiments offered, since the Friendship which seemed to have subsisted between us, soon after my Return to this Kingdom.

But however, I might have esteemed my Friend and Colleague, my Love and Duty to my City and my Country must ever supersede all partial Attachment. And where those became the Objects of our opposite Debates, it was impossible, my private Obligations and Regards should, in any Degree, influence my public Conduct.

True it is, we have always taken different Sides in every public Question. I shall not touch upon our respective Conducts in Parlemtent; let that of each speak for itself. I shall onely observe, that so sure were we always of taking the opposite Sides of every public Question, that when I moved for a particular Mark of Parlemtentary Favor for the City, the chief Opposition it met, after one Resolution preparatory to the Purpose was carried and still stands upon the Journals, *nemine contradicente*, was from the RECORDER.

When a Petition was presented to the late Assembly, complaining of many illicit and scandalous Practices in the Return of the Numbers for the Gild of Merchants; a new Fund for Contests, however unequal, between the RECORDER and me, was raised. I was of Opinion, and still am, from the Words of the Statute, that the Assembly had a Right to examine and finally to determine the Matter in Complaint. I judged it fit to procede to Judgement, that such respectable Persons, as your LORDSHIP and the Board, should not lye one Moment under the slightest Suspicion of the Obloquy, cast upon You by the Petitioner. Every Consideration raised my Sollicitude to bring this Matter to Judgement;

First,

First, that the Gild may have proper, free Representatives; Secondly, that the Board may be acquitted, if innocent, as I then presumed, of the charged Guilt, or brought to condign Punishment, and Shame, if guilty; and Thirdly, that if the Petitioner could not prove the Allegations of his Petition, he might be punished, for casting false and scandalous Aspersions on the Magistrates.

But, in none of these Points, could I obtain the Honor or Satisfaction of the Concurrence of the RECORDER; in any Degree: For, though the Words of the Statute, expressly provide that the Common Council are impowered, finally to determine and adjust all Differences, and Doubts, touching the Qualification, Election, Nomination, Return, and Appointment of the several Representatives of the different Gilds, &c. as also the Disqualification and Undue Return of the Members, &c. Yet did Mr. RECORDER, unasked, solemnly pronounce it as Law, that the Assembly of Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Commons had no Jurisdiction in this Case.

Upon this, the Complainant withdrew his Petition, very prudently. And then Mr. RECORDER advised him to procede; which he justly declining, the Assembly proceeded to Censure him, and ordered the Proceedings to be published though against my Judgement, for the Honor of both the Assembly and the RECORDER.

In every Step of these Transactions, I did and still do presume to differ from the RECORDER. I then did, as I now do assert, that if the Board of Aldermen may, with Impunity and without Contrroll, give Lists of the Members to be elected, to the several Corporations, and by Force, Fraud, or sinister Influence, such as were charged in that Petition, procure their Nomination and Return, for it cannot be called Election; that the several Corporations are now left in a worse Situation, than they were before the Act passed, when the Lord Mayor and Board, could
take

take but half the Number appointed by the Corporation, and now, they may nominate and get, not half, but the whole of their own Nomination returned. Who then is to be blamed for this, if the Act be actually, as it is say'd to be, defective? And how consistent was it with the Honor and Dignity of the Board to be thus screened?

Another very material Point, in which I found myself then of a different Opinion from the RECORDER, is, that of his assuming, what I suppose he claims as his Right at the Board, a deliberative, if not a dictatorial, Voice in the Assembly. I then did, as I still do insist upon it, that however learned and great the RECORDER may be, he is but a Servant of the City, and no Member of either Part of the Assembly. Consequently, every Member of the Assembly, in Council, is the RECORDER's Superior. Therefore, instead of making Motions, debating upon Motions, Petitions or Questions, or giving Answers or Replies to the Members; it is the Duty of the RECORDER to be silent at the Board and in the Assembly, as Judges, who are not Peers, must be in the House of Lords, till consulted upon Forms or Points or Matters of Law. This Doctrine, I know, is new to the RECORDER. But he must confess it is true and just.

In all these, MY LORD, I have judg'd it incumbent upon me to differ from Mr. RECORDER. I introduce the Instances here, rather to sum up the Accusations that he can bring against me, than to offer any against him.

And now, MY LORD, I would ask, in what I have hurt my quondam Friend, or how have I provoked him to the Wrath and Indignation, which he has since so liberally poured out upon me, and upon all the Corporations that have distinguished me with Marks of their Favor? He cannot suppose such and so many Bodies of Citizens, under undue Influence. Or, if he can, he surely can have no Right to suppose me capable, if I were able, to use such an Influence. He

He cannot suppose, that I was the Cause of his being overlooked by the Corporations. That Cause, he must look for elsewhere.

If Mr. RECORDER apprehended me in the Wrong, or the Corporations of the City running into unjustifiable Measures; for they were his Friends as well as I; it would have been but prudent and humane to expostulate with us, before Violence and Indignation, unprovoked, were offered to either. Yet, without friendly Expostulation, kind Reproof or just Notice of our Offences, have the Dregs of the Cup of his Wrath been poured out upon all our Heads; and we are branded as Incendiaries, Rioters, lawless Rabble, &c. &c. and to suffer the Pains and Penalties of *flying in the Face of Government! Hard Words and Hanging* were too much from *Page*. Surely, we are to expect better Treatment from one, who, we are persuaded knows, and knowing ought to fulfil, all the other Duties of Life.

You will then, MY LORD, indulge me in drawing some few just Conclusions from these Premises—You will give me leave then, without any Violence to presume, that if the Commons and Citizens had agreed to give Mr. RECORDER the second, as they gave the first, Augmentation of his Salary; that is, if, after they had justly made the Salary of the Office twice as much as it was in the Hands of any of the great Men his Predecessors, even *Foster, Rogerson, Howard, or Stannard*; if they had last Year added, as was petitioned for, about two thirds more; to which, You all know, I heartily concurred, for the Reasons assigned in my Letter to your late Lord Mayor; if the RECORDER had been included in the Addresses of Thanks and Approbation, lately made by the Corporations and the Commons of the City, to a Person of inferior Note; which he probably would have been, had not Care been taken to make his Tenure of the Office, different from that, with which he received it; we should probably have heard of no *paltry*

little Assembly of illiterate, ignorant and mean Men, raising Riots, and Tumults, and flying in the Face of Government; we should probably have heard of no Circumstances, forming critical Conjunctions of such certain Notoriety, as to mark out the Motives of certain Applications, in certain Times; possibly, we should have heard of no Negative, and positively have received no Abuse or Insolence from the Board. It is more than probable, that all would then have been represented, as in Fact they were, in Peace, Harmony, Love, Loyalty, with perfect Deference and profound Respect to Government; and these Addressers would have been in as high Veneration, as the dissenting and condemning Board is now held.

MY LORD, instead of lessening the Value of my late Friend, I always, as you all know, rated it highly. I always did, now do, and always shall, with every Increase to his Honor and his Fortune, that he can enjoy. I never was tainted with the Vice of Envy. And sure, the RECORDER must be presumed, as far above that Vice as any Man. Yet I fear we are born to differ eternally.

I have seen him long unenvied, in full Possession of the Confidence, Affection and Applause of Men in Power, of your LORDSHIP and WORSHIPS, all great and honorable Men. These were Honors, which I never had the Ambition, even to look for, nor have I ever had the smallest Share of them, knowingly. He may for ever enjoy them undiminished, unwished for, by me.

May I not then, MY LORD, be reasonably allowed, unenvied, and unmolested, humbly to enjoy some Share of the Confidence and Affection of the Citizens, and to gain their honest Applause to my earnest, honest Endeavors to serve them?—Why should this offend my late Friend?

Besides, My Lord, though I looked for no Share of the Honors or Emoluments, which my late Friend so well deserved from the Great; He knows, as
You

You all do, that I was ever ready, ever desirous to share with him, all the Favors that ever could accrue to me from the Gilds, as well as from the great Corporation of this City. You all can testify for me, that I was solicitous for his obtaining, what I never did or could look for, or think of, for myself, a Stipend. And sure, You and He must know, that I could in no Sort be instrumental to his missing of either.—How just is it then, by way of *keeping Peace, Harmony and good Order in the City*, to quarrel with me, and to malign and vilify the Corporations, even in the *Placarts* from your Board, I submit to his and your cooler Reflections.

Yet, regardless of all just, equitable, peaceful, and honorable Considerations, regardless of your boasted *Love of Peace, Harmony, and good Order*, have the Members of your Board, at which I must presume the RECORDER takes the Lead, if he does not preside, attempted to stab and wound my Character, with Government, as well as with my Constituents, and that in dark, disguised and ambiguous Sentences, as the most fit to promulge the Oracles of your sage Councils, and such as could least admit of any Exposition or Answer.

But, before I come to expose the Mysteries of your dark and doubtful Oracles, I must beg Leave to state the Conduct of the Board towards me, before those Oracles were promulged.

When I first apprehended the Rights of the Subjects essentially invaded; more attentive to the Peace and Good of the Public, than to my own, I apprised my Constituents of the Innovation, with the just Intentions, expressed in my first Address.

This no sooner got abroad, than the loyal Citizens of *Dublin*, touched with those Intentions, were induced in most of the Corporations of the City, to express their Regard and Gratitude to a willing, faithful, though unprofitable Servant of the Public; while the Gentlemen at the Board, and all their
Creatures

Creatures and Dependents, set themselves in position to the Measure.

No Argument, that cunning Artifice could suggest, was left untried. Then, private Considerations were urged: Such as hurting their Families, by disobliging *Great Men*. And upon all these proving Light in the Balance, with public spirited Citizens, the Name and *Weight of Power* was abused to terrify honest Men from honest Purposes. It was then assiduously advanced, that it was unlawful, and therefore dangerous, for the Corporations to countenance their common Friend and Representative; because, as was strongly alleged, he was unfortunately *obnoxious to Men in Power*. In vane, were his public Spirit and the Rectitude of his Intentions, and Conduct pleaded; it being asserted, that he was immediately to fall a Victim to Power incensed, no Matter whether right or wrong; and that it was no better than Madness and Distraction to adhere to, or attempt to support, the Man, however innocent, whose Fall was determined upon by the Great.

When Artifices like these failed of the desired Effect, more powerful were meditated. And the great Effort against Addresses of Thanks was reserved for the quarterly Meeting of TRINITY GILD.

Against the Meeting of this Great Corporation, all the Engines were set to work; nothing was talked of but the Riots, Tumults and actual Insurrections, raised or sayed to be raised by me. And, that some Pretence might be made for this Report, a pitiful, insignificant Rabble were stirred up, perhaps hired, by *Some-body*, to post up seditious Papers and beat a Drum through the City. Of this, Notice was given to Men in Power, particularly to our very vigilant and active chief Magistrate, and your LORDSHIP fell in with this pitiful mock Mob; yet, however inconsiderable they were, and however powerful and active your Lordship, not one of them were brought to Justice or even taken. And upon

no better an Handle than this, are all the Corporations of this City, who countenanced me, pointed out as a *lawless Rabble*, a *tumultuous Mob*, *flying in the Face of Government!*

This Scheme was, by *somebody*, so very well layed, that in full Assurance of the desired Success, another History of another Insurrection in *Dublin*, in which the Members of both Houses of Parlemt were sayed to be insulted and assaulted, and forced to take unlawful Oaths, to unlawful Tumults, was carefully transmitted to *London*, and inserted in the public Papers; while I was pointed out as one devoted to actual Destruction, to Expulsion and Prosecution. Yea, that I was actually committed to *Newgate*.

Though there was not a Syllable of all this true, yet it was used as an Handle to discourage Men from voting an Address of Thanks to me. And now, all the loyal Corporations, who had addressed, were positively sayed to have incurred severe Penalties, by their taking public Notice of me. Their lawful, peaceful and necessary Assemblies were declared to be lawless Riots and Tumults; their loyal and benevolent Addresses were construed into *Libels* on, and *Insults* to, the *Higher Powers*; and the Freemen deserved no less Punishment, than the Law imposed upon those who *flew in the Face of Government*; for such was the Crime, of giving a grateful Testimony of the Integrity of my Conduct and Intentions, construed. And as most of the INFERIOR CORPORATIONS, as they are called, were thus pronounced guilty, and exposed to the dreadful Punishments incurred by the newly-made, heinous Crimes of Gratitude with Loyalty; it was but prudent and just to prevent the GREAT GILD's falling into the same Predicament.

Every Man knows what Pains were taken with every Member of that Gild, that might be spoke to upon such a Subject. For, the Gentlemen of the Board
and

and their Creatures and Dependents used every Art to obstruct their addressing a Man, who was declared to have had already involved himself and several of the junior Corporations, in nothing less than Destruction.

My Lord, give me leave to ask, was this consistent with the cool, calm, candid and peaceful Disposition, which becomes wise and prudent Magistrates? Is this the Method of preventing and quelling, or of fomenting and raising, Riots in the City? Is it just to alarm Government with the false Notions of Disloyalty and Disaffection, thus injuriously charged upon the Citizens? Is it lawful, is it decent, or respectful to Government, to offend it's Ears with false Reports, dishonorable and injurious to the Citizens? Or, to attempt to prostitute the sacred Name of Government, to cover such shameful and despicable Arts as these? Is it the better to gain Credit to these scandalous Reports, that Magistrates, with their Attendants have made a Parade about a certain august Assembly, that stands not in need of such or any Protectors? Is this the Method of preserving Peace? or of driving Men by false Alarms, by injurious Reports and gross Abuse, into Anger, Intemperance, and a Breach of the Peace?—At whose Door does all this lye?—Let others answer; your Lordship, as far as I can learn, stands clear of Suspicion: For, out of the Board and the Sight of the RECORDER, my Conduct was not Criminal in your Sight.

These Matters call to my Mind, Times, Circumstances and Men, which, in Charity, I should choose to let rot in Oblivion. It was expected, as it was assiduously reported, that I should incur the Displeasure of Men in Power, and be made to feel the Weight of that Power, as I had done under a former Administration. The Emissaries of the Board were rather more active to get me condemned now, than in Lord *Harrington's* Time. And hoped, instead of my obtaining new Marks of the Love of
my

my Fellow Citizens, to have the Pleasure of *Disfranchising* me now, as they did then, without the least Color or Pretence of Law, to comply with the illicit Measures and Desires of an infamous Administration.

The Injustice and Cruelty of the Proceedings of the Court, the House of Commons and the Board of Aldermen, in those Days, have since sufficiently appeared to the Crown and the Subject. And the particular Illegality of the pretended *Disfranchisement* appears by it's being reversed upon a bare Motion, by a *Mandamus* from the King's-Bench.

Thus my Enemies in attempting to brand me with Infamy, have but recorded their own: For, to use the Words of a wise, learned and right honorable British Legislator, *Real Infamy is a Punishment that can be inflicted by nothing but the Justice of the Sentence; for when a Court or Assembly decrees that to be a Crime, which is really a Virtue, or finds, a Man guilty, who to the World appears to be innocent, the Infamy recoils upon the Judges, and their Sentence does Honor to the Person condemned.*

But to shew from what Quarter these *Riots* and *Rumors* of *Riots* have arisen, I need but transcribe that curious Part of the Journals of the Board, which grunts out the heavy, dull, fullen and ambiguous Murmur. I hope it will be no Breach of your Privileges, to republish it in a Paper, which is not licensed by your Authority. Take a Review of it then, as it appears in one of your authorised Papers; interposing onely for Regularity, those Petitions, which the Board seems as willing to suppress as to reject.

PROCEEDINGS of the Lord-Mayor and Board of Aldermen, at a General Assembly held at the Tholfel of the City of Dublin, on Friday the 17th Day of January, 1766.

P R E S E N T,

The Right Hon. Sir JAMES TAYLOR Lord Mayor,	
Alderman Benjamin Geale	Sir Timothy Allen
Alderman Robert King	Alderman Peter Barre
Alderman Thomas Cooke	Alderman William Forbes
Alderman John Cooke	Alderman Fran. Fetherston
Alderman Hans Bailie	Alderman Benja. Barton
Alderman Percival Hunt	Sir Thomas Blackball
Alderman Phil. Crampton	Alderman Mathew Bailie
Alderman John Tew	Alderman George Reynolds
Sir Patrick Hamilton	Alderman Francis Booker.

A PETITION of certain of the Commons, praying, for the Reasons therein mentioned, that an annual Stipend of Three Hundred and Sixty-five Pounds should be granted to Doctor Charles Lucas, having been presented to the Assembly, and unanimously rejected by the said Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen; a Message in Writing was sent by the Sheriffs and Commons, in the following Words;

“ RESOLVED, that a Message be sent to the Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen, requesting them to concur with and pass a Petition of certain of the Commons presented this Assembly, for rewarding the Merit and Services of Doctor Lucas, one of the Representatives of this City in Parliament, with a public Testimony of the City’s Approbation of his Conduct, by granting him an annual Stipend.”

To which Message the Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen, returned an Answer in Writing in the following Words. “ The Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen, having taken into Consideration a Petition of certain of the Commons, praying an annual Stipend of Three Hundred and Sixty-five Pounds

“ Pounds, to be paid during the City’s Pleasure, to
 “ Doctor *Charles Lucas*, one of their Representa-
 “ tives in Parliament; have judged it inexpedient
 “ to give any Countenance to the said Petition, as
 “ the Circumstances which form the present Con-
 “ juncture, are of too much Notoriety to leave
 “ Room to doubt of the Motive of such an Appli-
 “ cation made at this Time. And therefore
 “ the Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen, howev-
 “ er ready upon all proper Occasions, as far as their
 “ Weight and Power may extend, to give every
 “ constitutional Opposition to any Measure really in-
 “ jurious to this Country; yet as the Magistrates of
 “ this City, and desirous of preserving the Peace,
 “ Harmony and good Order thereof, do think them-
 “ selves bound to discountenance Alarms which †
 “ may disturb the Minds of well intending Citizens,
 “ and therefore have unanimously rejected the said
 “ Petition.”

THE REJECTED PETITION.

To the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, SHERIFFS,
COMMONS, and CITIZENS of the City of DUBLIN.

The humble PETITION of certain of the
COMMONS.

SHEWETH,

THAT the Members of the House of Commons
are the chosen Delegates, or Representatives of
the People of this Kingdom.

THAT from the Institution of Parliaments, the
Constituents were bound to provide an honourable
Support for their Representatives in Parliament,
which may be by Law, levied upon every County,
City and Borough in this Kingdom, at this Day,
C un-

† “ However groundless.” *These Words in the Hurry of the Business of the Day were omitted by Mistake, in the transcribing.*

under the Head of Wages, and which were always demanded and levied till the Members thought fit to change their Measures, in the memorable Reign of *Charles* the Second, when they gave up their Connection with, as they did their Dependance upon their Constituents.

THAT it is the indisputable Duty of every Body of Constituents to distinguish such of their Representatives, as have lived up to the Principles of the Institution, and fulfilled their Compact with their Electors, by Care and Vigilance, Pains and Fidelity, in the Service of their Country, with Marks of their Regard, proportioned to their Merit.

THAT it now plainly appears to this City and the whole Kingdom, that *Charles Lucas*, Doctor of Physick, one of the Representatives of this City in Parliament, has since he has been appointed to that Trust, devoted his whole Time to the Discharge of the Duties of his Station, with remarkable Vigilance, Zeal and Fortitude, and the strictest Attention to the Honour and true Interest of the Crown and the Subject, regardless of all private Views.

MAY it therefore please your Lordship and Honours to set an Example to the other Cities and Free Boroughs, as well as Counties of this Kingdom, in distinguishing the Merit and faithful Service of your Representative, by granting the said *Charles Lucas*, Doctor of Physick, an annual Stipend of Three Hundred and Sixty Five Pounds by the Year, during the City's Pleasure.

And your Petitioners will pray.

AND a Petition of certain of the Commons, having been likewise presented to the Assembly, praying that the Freedom of the Corporation of this City should be granted to *Henry Flood*, Esq; and several Matters having been therein set forth as Reasons for granting the same, the Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen, unanimously agreed to the granting of the

the said Freedom, by their Order conceived in the following Words, “ Granted, Gratis, on the particular and only Consideration of his excellent Character, and distinguished Abilities.” Which Petition and Order having been sent by them to the Sheriffs and Commons, they, the Sheriffs and Commons, sent to the Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen a Message in Writing in the following Words.

“ THE Sheriffs and Commons request that the Order on Mr. *Flood* be varied, and the following substituted in its Place.

“ GRANTED according to the Prayer of the Petition Gratis.” To which the Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen returned an Answer in Writing in the following Words ; “ The Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen have unanimously agreed to make no Alteration in the Order already made by them, for the Admission of *Henry Flood*, Esq; to the Freedom of this City, being persuaded that the Terms in which the said Order was conceived, convey, as was intended by them, the highest Compliment that could be made to that respectable Personage.”

The SUBSTANCE of the PETITION GRANTED in PART.

A PETITION, praying, “ That the Freedom of the City of Dublin, be presented to HENRY FLOOD, Esq; for his steady Attention to the just Prerogative of the Crown, the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, the Honour and Dignity of the Parliament in this Kingdom, and the Trade and Welfare of this antient and most loyal Metropolis, and above all, for his having on a late important Occasion, exerted the utmost Force of Eloquence and Argument, in the maintaining our most gracious Sovereign’s sole and undoubted Right of exercising, as King of Ireland, the executive
“ Power.

“ Power constitutionally lodged in his Majesty’s
 “ Hands, by his Vicegerents and Privy Council of
 “ this Realm, without consulting or advising with
 “ his Privy Council of Great Britain.”

A PETITION of certain of the Commons having also been presented to the Assembly, praying, that Instructions should be given by them to their Representatives in Parliament, to use their utmost Endeavours to have the Heads of a Bill brought into the Hon. House of Commons, to limit the Duration of Parliaments, passed into a Law, and several Matters having been therein set forth as Reasons for agreeing thereto ; before the said Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen had in the Course of their Business, either considered or read the same, the following Message in Writing was sent to them by the Sheriffs and Commons.

“ RESOLVED, That a Message be sent to the
 “ Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen, that they
 “ will be pleased to send to the Sheriffs and Com-
 “ mons, the Petition that appears (by the Abstract
 “ of Business) to have been lodged in the Name of
 “ certain of the Commons, praying, that the As-
 “ sembly might instruct the Representatives of this
 “ City in Parliament, to use their utmost Endeavours,
 “ to have the Heads of a Bill brought into the Ho-
 “ nourable House of Commons, to limit the Dura-
 “ tion of Parliaments, passed into a Law.”

UPON the Receipt of which Message, the Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen, having read the said Petition, and taken the same into Consideration, did unanimously agree to reject it ; and did return to the Message of the Sheriffs and Commons an Answer in Writing, in the following Words, “ Altho’ the
 “ Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen are unani-
 “ mously of Opinion, that a Law for limiting the
 “ Du-

“ Duration of Parliaments, with * proper and ne-
 “ cessary Provisions, would be useful; yet the Terms
 “ in which the Petition for that Purpose, in the Name
 “ of certain of the Commons, lodged in the Thol-
 “ sel Office, are conceived, appear to them so ex-
 “ ceptionable, and the present Time for their mak-
 “ ing such an Application seeming to them, from
 “ many Circumstances, so improper; they have
 “ thought fit unanimously to reject the said Petition.”

THE PETITION FOR THE INSTRUCTIONS REJECTED:

To the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, SHERIFFS,
COMMONS, and CITIZENS of the City of DUBLIN.

The humble PETITION of certain of the COMMONS,
Sheweth,

“ THAT by the Laws and Constitution of this
 “ Kingdom, new Parliaments ought to be frequently
 “ called and held, as may fully appear by the Sta-
 “ tutes of the 4th and 36th of EDWARD the Third,
 “ which by an Act passed in the Parliament of this
 “ Kingdom the 10th of King Henry the Seventh,
 “ Chap. 21st. are in full Force in Ireland, as well
 “ as in England.

“ That a standing or unlimited Parliament is di-
 “ rectly contrary to the Laws and Constitution of
 “ this Country, tends to discourage the Protestant
 “ Religion, and to the Subversion of the Freedom
 “ and Rights of the People.

“ That it is the undoubted Right and Privilege of
 “ the Constituents to instruct their Representatives
 “ in Parliament.

“ May it therefore please your Lordship and Ho-
 “ nours, to instruct the Representatives of the
 “ City

* *The Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen, by the Words*
proper and necessary Provisions, desire to be understood to mean
such Provisions as may be proper and necessary for securing the
constitutional Independency of the House of Commons.

“ City upon these Heads, and to require of them,
 “ as they tender the Honour and Interest of the
 “ Crown and the Subject, and the Affection and
 “ Esteem of their Constituents, that they will use
 “ their utmost Means to procure a Law for limitting
 “ the Duration of this, and all future Parliaments,
 “ upon the same Plan with that in Great Britain.

“ And they will Pray.”

AND, it being passed the Hour of seven at Night before the aforesaid Matters could be settled, a Message was sent by the Sheriffs and Commons, to the Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen, in order to have their Concurrence in two several Resolutions, delivered in Writing, in the following Words.

“ RESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this
 “ House, that the Quarterly Business of this City
 “ cannot be finished in one Day, with the Care
 “ and Attention necessary to avoid Irregularity and
 “ Mistakes:

“ RESOLVED, That a Message be sent to the
 “ Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen, acquainting
 “ them with the foregoing Resolution, and request-
 “ ing that this Assembly be adjourned to a further
 “ Day.

To which the Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen sent in Writing the following Answer.

“ THE Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen do
 “ not think proper to agree to a General Resoluti-
 “ on for the Adjournment of the Quarterly Assembly,
 “ but, on Account of the several Matters of Conse-
 “ quence still remaining unfinished at this late
 “ Hour of the Night, think it expedient to concur
 “ with the Sheriffs and Commons in the Adjourn-
 “ ment of this Assembly to a future Day, to be
 “ named by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor,
 “ in order to finish and compleat the Business left
 “ undone of this Day.”

Signed by Order of the Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen. HENRY GONNE, Town Clerk.

NOW, MY LORD, upon any other Occasion, I should think it unfortunate to become the Subject of the Debate of Men, who seem not to know me well enough to be competent Judges.

Among the manifold Crimes, with which you seem solicitous to brand me, if you know any thing of me, You must know, that it is not in the Power of Tyranny or Adversity to make me servile or Mercenary. To me, Opulence has not those Charms, nor honest Poverty those Terrors, which Men of your Cast may imagine. Rather than become rich as *Cresus*, by base Arts, I should contentedly suffer the Fate of *Bellisarius*, who had his well earned Fortunes and Honors wrested from him, his Eyes put out, and left the onely sad Privilege of begging for Alms, at the Gates of that City, which his Virtues once adorned, and his Valor established and defended.

I no more thought of a pecuniary Consideration from the City, than I could think of raising the falsely insinuated Insurrection. The Thoughts of either were and are as remote from my Heart, as Truth and Honesty from those who devised the foul Slander.

Yet however contemptible, however despicable Money may be in my Estimation; any Thing granted or intended by the Assembly of this City, or the Representative Part of it, must, I confess, be precious in my Sight, from the Motives from whence it was offered.

And I have the Satisfaction of finding, that my Heart exults as much upon the virtuous and spirited Attachment of the Commons, as if their kind Intentions and Offers came ratified with the Grant of the Board. The former are the Representatives of my Constituents, the proper Judges of my Conduct and Character, the proper Guardians of the Estate and of the Honor and Dignity of the City. They, it seems, judged my Endeavors deserved that Mark
of

of their Approbation. And had their Intentions succeeded, the Stipend would have been one of the very few, who reflect no Dishonor on those who grant, or those who receive them. I beg Leave to say, that nothing could have made the Honor doubtful, but the Concurrence of Men capable of uttering or entertaining such Sentiments of the Commons and Citizens in general, of me in particular, as appear in these Proceedings of the Board. For, to speak a Truth, though my Enemies may call it Vanity, what Honor can Men confer, who so long denied PITT and PRATT the Freedom of this City, repetedly offered by the Sherifs and Commons? And who would not rather be ranked with the truly great Men thus rejected, than to be inrolled among the undeserving Favorites of the Undiscerning?

Had your LORDSHIP and the Board honored me with your Negative alone, I could never have been absurd enough to have disputed it: Upon the present mistaken Constitution of this City, which You know, I have complained of for upwards of twenty Years; You have a Negative upon the Proceedings of the Commons, as they have upon yours. And your silent Negative would rather have done me an Honor than an Injury.

But, when You take upon you to assign Reasons for your Conduct, and in these pretended Reasons, offer Violence and Insolence, as well as Reproach and Calumny to the Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens, as well as to me; Silence would become in me a Breach of the Duty and Respect I owe my Constituents, and the Justice due to mine own Character. And since it has pleased You, upon very wise and great Advice, no doubt, to throw the Gauntlet, however unequal to the Task, I think it my Duty to take it up.

Give me Leave then, to observe, MY LORD, that all Conferences and Messages between both the Parts of the Assembly of this City, as between both Houses

Houses of Parliament, should be quite clear of all Inuendoes, doubtful and ambiguous Hints and Suspicions; and should be as open, perspicuous, clear and plane, as Words may possibly express them.

If either Part of the Assembly be bound to explain it's Proceedings and the Motives thereof, to the other, it should certainly be done in these Terms; it can admit of none other.

Your LORDSHIP, during these Proceedings, was but President or Chairman, and as such, I address You, for you could not, if you would, prevent the boasted *Unanimity* of the Board. You then first, as you had a Right, did *unanimously reject* the Petition of certain of the Commons. But let me ask your LORDSHIP, by what Authority from Law, Justice, Regularity, good Sense or Decorum, can the Board be dark, doubtful, and ambiguous in their Answer, and in an indirect Manner, abuse the Sheriffs, Commons and Citizens, as well as me? — Yet all this, You have thought fit to do; but with what Regard to Law, Justice, Regularity, Truth or Decency, or to your pretended *Love of Peace, Harmony and good Order*, I submit to the cool Reflection of the irritated and disappointed Sages at the Board, and their learned Adviser.

You say, you have judged it *inexpedient* to give any Countenance to the said Petition, as the Circumstances which form the present Conjunction, are of too much Notoriety, to leave Room to doubt of the Motive of such an Application at this Time.

Now, MY LORD, I must beg Leave to observe, that the *Notorious, conjuncture-forming Circumstances of the present Times*, ought to be openly declared, that *no Room for Doubt* should be left on one Side, more than on the other. And though the whole Board may be fed, even crammed with these cramp Quiddities, mischief-lurking Law Inuendos; You have no Right to throw out the Overloadings of fouled Stomachs, upon the innocent and as yet clean-

ly Commons and Citizens, more than upon me. They, it seems, in their Petition and Message, have openly and freely declared the Motives for the Application, in Times of universal Peace, Harmony, Love and Loyalty. I must say, that you were bound in Duty, as Lovers and Promoters of Peace, Concord and Order, when you answered with a Negative, to shew, that the Motives of the Commons were unjust; that the Allegations of their Petition were false, the Object unworthy, and the Prayer incongruous or unreasonable. Then had the Board stood clear of all Reproach, and thrown the laboring Oar upon the Petitioners. Whereas, by this kind of mysterious and doubtful Treatment, You offer Violence and Insolence to their Understandings and Characters, and throw out an Insinuation, as unjust, as it is inconsistent with the Duties and the Dignity of Magistrates.—You do know, or ought to know the Commons and Citizens; You do, or ought to know me. I challenge all or any of You to say, that the Conduct of any of us is, or has been, irregular, disrespectful, or undutiful to the Laws or the Magistrates, in these, or any other Times you can hint at. If our Conduct was in any Respect improper, it was the Duty of the Magistrates to punish and correct us. But while our Hearts are overflowing with pure Affection and Loyalty to our King and Country, with perfect Respect and Confidence in our Chief Governor, and with Peace and Concord in our several Communities, as well as in the City in general, to brand us with these-like foul Insinuations, ill suits the Wisdom, Justice, Moderation and Decency that should grace the Magistrates of the Capital of the Kingdom, and that Attention to the Laws, by which we are intitled to be protected.

But this, You tell us, in the Sequel of your Answer, is one of your Methods of *preserving the Peace, Harmony, and good Order of the City*. It is indeed much the same with that, which I have known
used

used before now in this City, when a Chief Magistrate, to preserve Peace, Order, and Good Government, has layed aside the Ensigns of Magistracy, and taking a large Oak Sapling, as better suited the Bruiser's Fist, (pardon the Expression) than the Rod, has gone into a Watch-house, and there cudgelled the Constables and the Watch, because they dared to do their Duty. That is, in the Words of the present Board, there was a *Notoriety of Circumstances*, that formed that critical *Conjuncture*, when that Constable, and that Watch opposed and prosecuted a great Man, who attacked the Civil Power, with Military Force. This is a Fact of known *Notoriety* in St. Mary's Parish. This surely was the more moderate Magistrate; He cudgelled but a Few inconsiderable Men; while your Board, not fairly cudgels, but malignes the whole Body of the Citizens. O! You wise Rulers! You happy Promoters and Conservators of Peace, Harmony, and good Order!

In proof of the pious and parental Disposition of the Board, we are, in the later Part of the Answer, told, that Your LORDSHIP and the Board are ready upon all proper Occasions, to give every constitutional Opposition to any Measure, really injurious to this Country. — Pray, MY LORD, which is the best Time to oppose an Injury to a Country? When it is offered or impending? Or when it is completed and becomes real and actually grievous? O! inimitable Wisdom and Policy!

Yet we are told, that your LORDSHIP and the Board do think yourselves bound to discountenance Alarms which may disturb the Minds of well-intending Citizens.

—I beg Leave for once to appeal to the Justice and Candor of the Board, and ask whether this Position, or the diametrical Reverse of it, is the Truth? Instead of discountenancing, have not You and Yours raised and spread Alarms, to the Disturbance of the Minds, and to the Dishonor of well-intending, of truly loyal and worthy Citizens? Have you not given

given the *false Alarm* of Riots, Tumults, and Insurrections, even to Government? And made a Parade, as if your Protection was necessary to an Assembly, which must ever be able to protect itself, while any Shadow of our Constitution remanes? You cannot deny it. Is this your *wise* Method of preserving Peace, Harmony, and good Order? How happy is the City which is blessed with such Rulers!

But, the new Edition of these learned Works of the learned Board, come forth with a curious Annotation of some ingenious *Law Commentator*, lately deceased; For sure no Man alive would make the Attempt. A posthumous Commentary it must be. It appears in a Note upon the Word, *Alarms*. The Annotation is, *However groundless*. These Words are not to be found in the first Edition. But whether they are to be considered as Interpolations or Notes, which the Wisdom of the Board alone can determine, they will be found equally useful to the Lord Mayor and the Board, as they can be to those, for whom they seem in posthumous Mercy calculated.

No Man can point out any Alarms given, injurious or dishonorable to the City, but those given to Government by the Board, and their Creatures and Dependents, and now confirmed by their published Proceedings. Therefore, let them, for their own Excuse if they will, use the Words *However groundless*: So, they may address offended Power, and beg Pardon, by the use of these Words; *And we hope the Alarms, we gave, however groundless, will not be imputed to us as Crimes, as by them we hoped to serve the Cause and promote the Craft of*—And upon such Penitence, who will not move all Sides for their Pardon?

Here is such a Coil about *Alarms*! I gave a just and a constitutional Alarm, of an impending Danger; I glory in having done so, because it was my Duty. And to do that, I should never hesitate at hazard.

hazarding the Regards of the Board and their Appendages; especially, since the well intended Endeavor to preserve the Constitution, must always insure the Approbation and Love of the loyal Citizens, and their worthy Commons, as well as of all other true Friends to our Establishment. And since, I find I have, by the same Means, lost your good Opinion, and even the outward Civility payed me by the Board, and the RECORDER, and gained the Favor and Affection of the Commons and Citizens; your LORDSHIP and the Board, cannot take it ill, that I declare the Side which demands the Preference, and that I shall never fail of giving the loudest Alarm, upon any Innovation, that threatens the smallest Diminution of the Honor and Dignity of the Crown, or the Rights or Liberties of the Subject. And this, though it should provoke artful and designing Men to hire a venal Mob, and let them loose to do every Mischief, to discredit and dishonor a Man, whose sole Ambition and Glory it is to discharge the Duties of his Station.

I cannot help admiring, in the same Manner, the Magnanimity, as well as the repeted Unanimity of the Board in their Proceedings upon the Petition of the Commons, for Instructions to the City Members, with Respect to the Law for limiting the Duration of Parlements.

This, it is confessed, your LORDSHIP and the Board, neither considered or even read, before you received a Message relative to it, from the Commons. And however sensible, regular, polite and dutiful that Message must have appeared, it seems it could serve onely to determine the Board, while they unanimously judged such a Law necessary, as suddenly, as hastily as possible, to take it up and read it, and as unanimously, as precipitately to reject it. O! great and happy Unanimity! arising from the Overflowings of Wisdom, in grave sedate and solemn Debate of the Board of Aldermen!

But

But, pray permit me, MY LORD, to ask, had not the Sherifs and Commons, when you vouchsafed to give them an Answer, a Right to expect, to demand, clear and explicit Reasons for your differing from them with this *powerful Unanimity*, so uncommon 'till now at the Board?—But this extraordinary Unanimity, which is enough to make the City tremble, to strike the most tremendous Alarm, is to serve the Sherifs, Commons and Citizens for your Reasons; And, if you have none other, as must be presumed, it is unreasonable to demand any.

You are *unanimous* in Opinion, that such a Law, under proper and necessary Provisions, would be useful, yet You have thought fit, *unanimously* to reject the Petition for it! Your Reasons are indeed of a piece with the former; and if the Commons have *implicit Faith and passive Obedience* enough, to be sure, they will receive them; otherwise, they will with *Unanimity*, equal to yours, reject them with Contempt and Disdain.

You say, your Motives for the rejecting them are, First, the *Terms in which the Petition is conceived*, are *so exceptionable*. These, the RECORDER, had you consulted him, would have had you have called, the *Allegations*. These must be either true or false; if true, they could not be *exceptionable*, and therefore surely they should have Weight with all sensible and honest Men, with due Exception and Reverence to the Board. If they were false; the RECORDER had you consulted him, would have shewn you, that that Reason should be alledged for the Rejection, and would have been unanswerable, as then, and then only, they could be called *exceptionable*. Secondly, The *present Time* for making such an Application, *seeming* to the Board, *from many Circumstances*, *so improper*; it was judged necessary to be unanimous in the Rejection. That is, *the present Time*, in the third Session of a wise and free Parliament, chosen under our Patriot King GEORGE III; and when, from his paternal
Care

Care of us, his Majesty committed the Reins of Government to a Nobleman of the first Family, first Character and first Fortune, in this Kingdom ; and after the faithful and loyal House of Commons had twice before petitioned his Majesty for such a necessary Law, and their third Petition was now preparing by the same House of Commons, zealous to answer the Calls, as to promote the Interest and Happiness of their Constituents ; such are the Times, that is to say, the *Notoriety of the Times*, which your LORDSHIP and the Board judge *so improper* to express your Sentiments, by your Members, to Parlement ! Can you point out any other *Circumstances, to form critical Conjunctures of great Notoriety* ? Not one that is more to your Purpose. Surely, if you could, you should, have satisfied the Commons by producing them. Are these your *many Circumstances* ?—*Let every Man speak Truth to his Neighbour !*

The Commentator on the Works of the Board, is pleased to explaine, by an *Annotation*, this Part of your singular Proceedings. He says, that by the Words, *proper and necessary Provisions*, you desire to be understood to mean such *Provisions as may be proper and necessary*. An admirable Law Exposition, ! Such an one as Coke upon *Littleton* never thought of. You say, *proper and necessary for securing the constitutional Independency of the House of Commons*.

Though you are so very unwilling to *instruct* your Members, you do not seem to be very averse to the *receiving Instructions*, and those *unanimously*.——And happily, you take them upon Trust, as you would have the Commons take the dark, doubtful and dangerous Dictates of your Board. A little Knowledge is very dangerous. You should have been more fully instructed, and should learn, as you should deliver, *the Truth, the whole Truth and nothing but the Truth*. Then, you would have known, that those who were formerly against such a Law, as the Commons sought, clogged it or attempted to clog it, with a Law to

exclude Placemen and Pensioners, and one to ascertain the Qualifications of Members. While those who really wished for such a Law, endeavored to get it passed free of all Incumbrances, and as near as possible to the Form and Words of the British Act, taking care at the same Time to provide Heads of Bills for the other necessary Laws. I have taken Care to disappoint your Purposes, by taking these Measures, as soon as your Annotator thought fit to throw out the Hint. If these be what you mean, we shall see how you will *instruct* to get these Heads of a Bill passed, in Aid of the Bill for Septennial Parliaments, passed the Commons on the 28th and sent by me to Government the 29th Inst. And we shall see, who will most zealously observe your Instructions and carry them farthest into Execution.

But, if you wanted but these Provisions, why did you not introduce them, in your Act of Assembly for the Instructions? Why did you not grant the Petition, in such Form, as would have provided for all your pretended Purposes?—Let me not pry into your Secrets! Let me never learn them! It is enough to know that you were *unanimous* in approving and desiring such a Law, and *as unanimous* in giving it all the Opposition in your Power. And who is to blame for all this? When You become penitent and ashamed of these shameful Proceedings, as surely you soon must; then shake not your heavy Heads at me, *You cannot say, I did it.*

I never find the evil Treatment given me, palliated or lessened by the like offered to others. Had I been conscious of having given Offence to the Laws of my Country or City, or to Morals or Religion, the Righteous might reprove and correct me; I should be thankful, as their precious Balms could never break my Head. But, your LORDSHIP and the Board are pleased to treat me as a Criminal, convicted at your Bar of heinous Offences; while the rest of the City and Kingdom, and some of you in
your

your private Capacities, applaud my poor Intentions and Desires to serve both. While I stand acquitted in mine own Conscience, with the concurrent Approbation of these great Tribunals; your LORDSHIP and the Board will not be surpris'd, when I declare, your public Censure has no more Effect upon me, than Bulls and Anathemas from his *Holiness*, or the Conclave at *Rome*, whom you seem so religiously to copy, and to approach so near in Infallibility.

But while I look with Indifference at your Opposition to me, and your direct, as well as indirect Censure of my Conduct, I cannot help being affected at your insolent Behaviour to a Gentleman, whose Demeanor deserves the highest Honors, this City or Kingdom can confer. The Commons ever ready to give Merit it's Reward, prayed that Mr. Flood should be presented with the Freedom of this City, in Consideration of the greatest Merit a Subject could clame. Their Words are, *for his steady Attention to the just Prerogative of the Crown, the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, the Honor and Dignity of the Parlemtent of this Kingdom, and the Trade and Welfare of this antient and loyal Metropolis, &c. &c.*

If You know any Thing, you must know, that all these Allegations or Causes for this just Mark of Favor, are incontestably true, and are the Terms of the Certificate of TRINITY GILD. You must have known, that rejecting this Petition would have helped to inroll this Gentleman, with the illustrious Names of PITT and PRATT, the Petitions for whose Freedom, you have so happily distinguished yourselves in rejecting, and that often, and I suppose *with Unanimity*. Therefore, to retard, as far as in you lay, the rapid Progress, which that Gentleman had made to the admired and admirable Character of Good and Great, you were determin'd not to do him the Honor of rejecting his Petition; but to singe the Wings of his laudable Ambition, by granting the Petition in part.

E

This,

This, I must say, My LORD, is of a Piece with the rest of the Conduct of your Board: The Causes assigned for the desired Favor, were true or false. If true, it was shameful Injustice to refuse the Prayer. If false, it was a Prostitution of the City's Favors to grant the Freedom in any other Terms than those set forth in the Petition. But, I think the Fate of the Board most piteous and lamentable: In every Instance of these Proceedings, You are irregular and wrong, if not unjust and cruel; and yet you suffer yourselves to be so blinded in your Judgement, as to publish your Transactions, as if you gloried in your Shame!

I am sorry to hear the Apology made for you, by some who would be thought to be in your Secrets. It is well known, that many of You declared your Sentiments of the Business of the last general Assembly, in Terms quite the Reverse of your late unanimous Proceedings. But that at your Meeting, You were frightened and impelled to take Measures, which few or none of the Board, approved in private.

As I still have as much Respect and Friendship for You, as your Conduct to yourselves and your fellow Citizens can admit; I should be glad to find You ape the Virtues, not the Vices of your Betters.

We all know a certain great Assembly, whose Members, taken apart, are generally found facetious, good-humored, jolly, honest Fellows, respectively. Keep them asunder, and you cannot avoid giving each a considerable Share of Affection, Respect and Confidence. But though composed of such amable Individuals; take the aggregate Body together, and you will find as little Regard to Laws, Justice, Judgement, Public-Spirit, Truth, Honor or Decency in their Conduct, as in that of any Conclave on this Side *Rome*.

Should not these be rather a Warning than a Pattern to You, O! You wise Rulers of *Dublin*? But if, with an important Shrug, an haughty, up-lifted Arm,

Arm, a menacing, clinched Fist, a knit Brow, a proud supercilious, or rather subtercilious Look, a dogmatic and dictatorial Air, with many dark and doubtful Insinuations, loaded with the dread denounced Threats of a Great Man, though never given, and the tremendous Indignation of Power, though never moved; if practised on by such Artifices as these, You were imposed upon, and made so many Cyphers, tagged to the Tail of one Man, but to enhance his Value in the Enumeration Table; I look upon You with an Eye of Pity, not to say Contempt: As Magistrates, we are all bound to revere You. But from such Counsilors——Good Lord deliver Us!

I hope, the Sheriffs, Commons and Citizens will be induced to view you in the same merciful Light. And, I also hope, your future Conduct will shew, that you are intitled to their Pity and Forgiveness.

I believe, they will all join me in acquitting you, of every individual Sentence and Word of the Messages, or pretended Answers, to the civil, plane, and honest Messages of the Commons. From the polite, friendly, intimate Intercourse, which has always subsisted between the several Members of the Board and the Commons and Citizens, from which, we the inferior Corporations were not excluded; we are all persuaded, that your Lordship and the Board had no Share in those Proceedings, farther, than by giving your Negative; a Right which we must always lament, but by no Means pretend to dispute. How you came to be declared unanimous, we likewise, very well know; and though we lament it, for the Honor of those, we are inclined to love and respect at the Board, we are far from disputing your Right to be unanimous, or from resenting your declaring yourselves so.

All this might have been right and unexceptionable. But, I must say, that, after a pretended Mob was trumped up; after seditious Papers were posted
up,

up, or reported so to have been; after eighteen or twenty of the most loyal and free Corporations of this City, for doing lawful and just corporate Acts, peaceably, harmoniously, and for the most part unanimously, were assiduously, as falsely and injuriously, represented universally, even to Government, as no better than lawless Tumults and Riots, disaffected Insurgents, yea, almost Traitors and Rebels; and that without the smallest Foundation in Truth, and onely to gratify the passionate Resentment of one angry and jealous Gentleman; it was by no Means just or consistent with the Character and Dignity of the superior Part of the Assembly of the City, in their Surfeitings to belch out such virulent Expressions, as may induce well intending, unsuspecting Men to believe, that the before-mentioned false, injurious and cruel Calumnies, might have had some better Foundation, than the Forgeries of a distempered Brain. The jaundiced Eye sees all Objects green.

I must say, MY LORD, what I am sure your LORDSHIP, as a Man of Candor and Honor, I do not speak to you now as an Alderman, must confess, that the Citizens of *Dublin* deserve better Treatment and more Confidence, at all Hands. They are all Men of Revolution Principles, consequently, inviolably attached to the *Hanover* Succession, and most remarkably affectionate and dutiful to his present Majesty. On Juries, few have equaled, none excelled them, in Judgment and Probity. In their Vocations, they are diligent. In their Dealings faithful and just. In their ordinary Intercourses with each other, and with Mankind, honest. In their corporate Connexions, loyal and free. In Elections, unbiassed. To the Magistrates, civil and respectful. In their political Characters, they are watchful, and zealous in preserving their Rights and Liberties, as they are strict in rendering unto CÆSAR the Things that are CÆSAR'S.

This

This Character, MY LORD, will be found so generally just, respecting this People, that their unjust Enemies are forced to confess it.

It is happy, that Virtue brings with it, it's own Reward; for otherwise, the Fate of these Men had been unhappy indeed: They are betrayed, or rather abused and misrepresented to Power, by those who should guard and protect them; and Power must believe, 'till undeceived, the Informations it receives; and these poor innocent and loyal Men must be treated accordingly. In the Senate, they have been represented as factious, seditious, tumultuous, riotous, and what not! *Little paltry Assemblies of illiterate, ignorant and mean Men, &c.* Every Hireling that can write, dips his Goose-quill in Gall, and Ordure, to draw the Characters of the Citizens in the most bitter and foul Words. It being known, that by Misrepresentation, an evil Impression of the Citizens is made upon Power; every Slave thinks he can best pay his Court, by abusing the Citizens. And for all this, we stand indebted to our good and gracious Guardians, at and about the Board! But these good Magistrates did all this, out of pure Regard to *Peace, Harmony, and good Order.*—Great and wise Rulers! Happy People!

This at present bears hard upon us. But Government will by Experience learn who is right, and who wrong. And we fear not seeing the Tables turned upon those, who have traduced us.

Hitherto, MY LORD, all Sorts of Abuse, and from all Quarters, has been freely delt to us. It is not long since the *Drum ecclesiastic* was beat at such Citizens, as dared to think, and be free and loyal. Thank God! in these late Disputes *these Drums* have layen pretty much unbraced.

But, to our Mortification, in Proportion, as *clerical* Fury seems to have abated, *legal* Fury begins to rage: A great and learned Judge, another *Daniel* has

has arisen among us. He is well versed in all the Books that treat of Laws, if we may except the *Miroir of Justices*, which is thought antiquated and obsolete. This laborious and industrious Gentleman, left not a Tract from *Coke's Institutes*, to the *Attorney's Guide*, unsearched for Laws, Rules or Orders, to preclude the Citizens of this poor Kingdom, from interfering in Matters relative to the Administration of Government, of Legislature, of Jurisdiction. And had he found any Thing to his Purpose, in the Laws or Statutes, he certainly had delivered it in his late, learned, elegant, and ever memorable Charge to a Grand Jury, in order to lay a Foundation for an *Indictment* or *Presentment* of, or a more favorite *Information* against, those daring Corporations, who lately presumed, in the Face of Day, under the Nose of Government, and within the very Sight of the Legislature, yea, in Term Time too, and in Spight to the Board of Aldermen, to assemble, on their Quarter Days, in their public Halls, and there freely and openly to speak, even to applaud the Conduct of their chosen Servant.

But, since the Law Books were silent on this Head, all to a few obsolete constitutional Institutes, perhaps out of Practice in the Courts, which declare every Subject of these Kingdoms interested, and in some Manner and Respects, intitled to interfere, in the most solemn political Transactions of our State, the ingenious Gentleman, judged he might with some Propriety, introduce some Institutes from the *Jewish Policy*, after the Almighty had, at their own Request, cursed that stiff necked and perverse Generation, with Tyranny and Slavery.

As this could no where be found in the canonical Books, it was judged proper to search the Apocrypha. And even there, the whole Chapter was not permitted to be read, though equally pertinent; and that probably for none other Reason, than that some of
the

the Classes to be enveighed against, were mentioned in a Manner, judged too respectful.

In the thirty-eighth Chapter, of the Book of *Ecclesiasticus*, beginning at the twenty-fourth Verse, you may find the Judge's Text; from which, you are to learn, that by Idleness, Wisdom is to be obtained, and that no Man of Business, from the Farmer to the Artisan; that particularly, no Grasier, or Husbandman; no Carpenter, Carver, or Ingraver; no Smith or Potter, however necessary to every City, *Shall be sought for in public Councils, nor sit high in the Congregation: they shall not sit on the Judges Seat, nor understand the Sentence of Judgement. They cannot declare Justice and Judgement, and they shall not be found where Parables are spoken; even though they maintain the State of the World, &c.*

If this MY LORD, were Law, which happily is but *Apocrypha*, we should be in as bad a State of Government as the degenerate *Jews* were, when God gave them a King in his Wrath, or as any of the neighbouring Nations, whose Kings have by Fraud or Force, made themselves Tyrants, and their Subjects Slaves.

This Doctrine may do, from prostituted Pulpits, in enslaved Countries. But why it should be taught and enforced from the Bench, in a Free Country, and at this Time, when the Corn Bill is passed, let cool Heads judge.

It is the Wisdom of our Policy, MY LORD, to exclude no Man from the highest Offices and Ranks in the State. The Bullock-driver and the Tradesman have alike claimed and obtained the high, the judicial, as well as the Legislative Offices of State in these Kingdoms. And I hope, it will never be in the Power of the Judges, who from their first Institution, to our happy Days, exclusive, have been the worst Counsilors, Abettors and Tools of the most perjured and perfidious of our Kings, to debar a single Farmer or Tradesman from serving on Juries and Inquests,
from

from a Seat in either House of Parleмент, in the Assembly of the City, or even at the Board of Aldermen. And sure they will not be denied, for any Judge, the Rights of Christians: This Judge has not positively asserted with another, that they are *Rats, Cats, or Dogs*; therefore, I hope it is not yet intended to forbid Citizens and Farmers, going to Church, to hear the Word of God in Parables.

MY LORD, I hope the learned Judge, does not mean to abolish our City Court, our Sherif's Tourn, or the Court of Conscience. I am sure he does not mean it. They are only the *Farmers and Grasers, the Carpenters, Carvers and Ingravers, the Smiths and the Potters*, that he seems inclined to exclude. But sure MY LORD, it is because he does not know how useful, how respectable these People are. Thank God the Laws do not, if the *Apocrypha* and ever so many Apocryphal Judges combined, to exclude them.

But, I console my Fellow Citizens upon finding, that the Judge, cannot even in *Apocrypha*, find an Handle to exclude all the rest of our Corporations from Councils, State and City Offices, Juries, &c. Exult therefore ye *Merchants, Taylors, Barbers, Bakers, Butchers, Shoemakers, Sadlers, Cooks, Tanners, Tallow-Chandlers, Glovers, Weavers, Dyers, Coopers, Hatters, Cutlers, Stationers, Bricklayers, Hosiers, Curriers, Brewers, Joyners, and Apothecaries*; for the Judge has not found any thing against You. You may yet go to Church, without Reproof; you may yet serve on Grand and Petty Juries, in the Common Council of the City or Nation; you may even come to be Sherifs, Aldermen, or Lord Mayors.

Then to bring in little Self, as free as most of your Communities, I shall still be allowed the same Privileges with you. But for a little private Gratification, in my present Profession, indulgemewith quoting a Sentence or two of the Context, which perhaps was omitted on my Account: Ver. 1. *Honor a Physician*

sician with the Honor due unto him, for the Uses which you may have of him; because the Lord hath created him.

V. 2. *For of the most High, cometh Healing, and he shall receive Honor of the King.* V. 3. *The Skill of the Physician shall lift up his Head, and in the Sight of Great Men, he shall be in Admiration.*

It is well, that partial Quotations, in a Charge, are not as mischievous, or as criminal as partial Evidence in a Cause. However, MY LORD, a Grand Jury thus charged, can hardly miss Fire, if they be as well primed. And are we not to expect that a Scripture-instructed Inquest, must make a better Figure than any that are instructed, by the other Judges, in the Common and Statute Laws?

I should beg Pardon of your Lordship and Honors, for spending so much of your Time in this trifling Manner. But you see how I was led into it. And the same holy Book, quoted to so little purpose, against Us, honest and loyal *Carpenters, Smiths, &c.* authorises us, *to answer a Fool according to his Folly.*

Permit me however, MY LORD, to turn over a Chapter for the reading of great Rulers and Judges. Let such read the first Chapter of ISAIAH, to the End. If these great Men find any thing applicable, to Places, Persons, or Times, in this or the following Texts, let them sue the Scripture for a *Libel*, or get a *General Warrant* to search and tear out the offending Chapters or Verses. Let them look into MICAH, Chap. xi, Verses 2 and 3; the first Book of SAMUEL, Chap. viii, Verse 3. And if they can, let them say, what the same Righteous SAMUEL does, Chapter xii, Verse 3. —Let them not overlook PSALM xxvi, 10. AMOS, v, Verse 12, or MATTHEW, xxiii, 23.

And thus, for a few Verses of one Chapter of *Apo-crypha*, I offer to the Perusal and serious Consideration of *Rulers and Judges*, an intire Chapter, and several Verses of other Chapters, of the *Canonical Books* of Scripture. And I now leave your Lordship and those other great Men to consider, which are the most

applicable and pertinent to Persons, Seasons, and Circumstances.

And now, MY LORD, and you worthy Gentlemen of the Board, I submit these Matters to your cool Consideration, and beg your Permission to turn my Attention, for a while, to the SHERIFFS and COMMONS, who have nobly dared to differ from the great Rulers, and justify the Conduct of their Servant, and the several Corporations, that countenanced him.

BUT, MY LORD, before I take my Leave, I must make one, though a melancholy Observation: I find, I have the Misfortune, notwithstanding the most strong, natural Propensity to Peace and Amity with all Men, to be perpetually hawled into a State of Warfare, in which I hope it will be found, that instead of being the Aggressor, I am always put on the Defensive.

No Man can possibly go farther, than I am, and always have been inclined, in paying just Respect and Deference to Rulers, to Judges and other Ministers of Justice and Law. But, as I must ever look upon the highest Officers, as Men, subject to Errors, and as Officers, subject to sundry great Temptations, to extend what is called the Prerogative, beyond the legal and just Bounds, and otherwise to invade, to curtail, or to betray the Rights and Privileges of the Subject; I hold it my indispensable Duty, as it is my constitutional Birth-right, to have a watchful Eye on the Conduct of all that are put in Authority under the Crown, and as far as I may lawfully, to expose and oppose all Measures destructive of, or dangerous to civil Liberty, the peculiar, invaluable Inheritance of the Subjects of these Realms. I shall never cease to endeavor to remove the evil Counsiller from before the King, that his Throne may be established in Righteousness, and the Hearts of his People. Though this Privilege might not have been allowed to the degenerate Jewish Tradesmen; I hope it will never be given up by us CHRISTIAN, IRISH Carpenters, Smiths, &c.

Why

Why I should have incurred the Censure of your LORDSHIP's venerable Board, of your RECORDER, or of any great and upright Judge, for this Disposition to serve the Public, at the Expence of my own Interest and Peace, is a Matter beyond my Conception. But, since such have thrown the first Stone, it is but natural for me to defend. I look not for Reprisals.

Your LORDSHIP, when left to yourself, must think it a strange Method of making Court to Power, to abuse and vilify one of the most true and sincere Friends of lawful and just Power. Yet such, you must see, unaccountably, is the Mode.

But, among all, that thus basely stoop and imbue their Hands in Dirt, to sling at me, is not your LORDSHIP surpris'd to see, that late zealous Friend to his Country, that great Admirer, and much admir'd of our City, that learned and judicious Writer, that eloquent and powerful Advocate for the Rights of the Subject, and that private warm Friend of mine, Mr. Mc AULAY, mix in the filthy Throng!

This is a Gentleman, very deservedly placed in high Station. He is a Lawyer, eminently versed in Common, Statute, Civil, and Canon Laws, therefore a Doctor of Laws. He is deservedly, one of his Majesty's worthy Counsil, learned in the Law, and Judge of the consistorial and metropolitical Court, and as I apprehend, Vicar General of the Diocese of *Dublin*, and has been *unanimously* elected, one of the Representatives in Parleмент of the *populous* and *free* Borough of *Thomastown*.

Your LORDSHIP will, no doubt, think, a Share in this distinguished Gentleman's Friendship, a very great Honor. This Honor, MY LORD, I by some Accident, obtained, and long enjoyed. But how shall I tell it! I have by some unfortunate and unaccountable Accident, lost it!

This might be some Reproach to me, if my Conscience did not acquit me, of all just Cause of Offence.

fence. 'Till very lately, I had the Happiness of concurring in Sentiments, as far as I understood, political and moral, with this learned Gentleman. I honored his public Spirit, and applauded his patriot Zele. I made one of the Multitude, who admired his political Writings, as well as his religious, whether they bore his respectable Name, or were anonymous, and ascribed by Fame to this great Man. His Instructions for *Sermon-writing* could not escape my Admiration.

How I have offended this great Man, he must tell; for I cannot. Upon a strict Self-examination, I recollect, having once opposed this Gentleman, upon his lapsing into Expressions, which I thought every where wrong, and particularly, unbecoming his Character, and the Place where they were uttered. By some unfortunate Lapse, for great Genius's will sometimes lapse and relapse too, this Gentleman in a very *considerable Company*, happened to call this Kingdom, a *subordinate* and *dependent* Country, and attempted to shew, that it was *dependent on*, and *subordinate* to, another Nation, in *Legislation*, *Jurisdiction*, &c.

More warmly, perhaps, than discreetly, but with much Reluctance, I interrupted and opposed my Friend; attempted to shew the Doctrine ill-founded, and declared, that if it were otherwise, I should scorn a Seat in the national Council. In which, the *whole Company*, who are seldom known partial to me, condemned the learned Gentleman's Positions, and joined with me.

However, our Friendship seemed to outlive the Coolness this Difference raised, and I hoped, we might again draw as well together, as we had done before.

But, unfortunately for me, the Gentleman has changed his Sentiments in political Matters, as well as of me; for which, I suppose, I am never to be forgiven; though I neither envy him the Honor, nor the Reward, he has so happily obtained, for taking a different Side from mine. I cannot

I cannot help lamenting the Loss of such a Friend, as well to the Public, as to myself. But, I hope the Public will find me more to be pitied, than blamed in the Matter.

You remember, how well this Gentleman wrote against *Pensions*, before the last Session of Parleмент. You may possibly remember, with what Powers of Law, Reason and Oratory, with what indefatigable Assiduity, he supported these his Arguments, *viva voce*, afterwards in the House; though some are so ill-natured as to say, that he never spoke a Word, or even voted upon any Question then relative to *Pensions*, unless under the Form of an *Harbor* or a *Colliery*. You may possibly recollect, how well he wrote then upon *Septennial Parlements*; and how well he supported the Heads of a Bill for that Purpose this Session, when *Somebody* moved for postponing the Consideration of it, the very Day, on which it passed without a Division. This could not be Doctor Mc. AULAY, as he is well known to have an irreconcilable Aversion to the low Arts of Procrastination.

But, if you have forgot, the former Edition of that learned and ingenious Work, I am sure, he has refreshed your Memory with a new one since; which from the Abundance of his public Spirit, he distributes with Additions, *gratis*, finding otherwise, it would neither sell nor be red.

I have heard good Housewives say, that *old Rags* should never be thrown away. Good *French* Cooks will never suffer any Dish of Meat, however stale or stinking, to be rejected, while it is in the Power of incoherent Onion, Garlic or Spices, to transform it into a *Fricassee* or *Ragout*. And no doubt, you have heard of a Pair of Stockings being so darned over, with different Thread, as to change their original Nature quite.

Look then, at this new Piece of Housewifery, Cookery or Darning, of our late learned Friend, and with me admire it. Yea, thank me for all you
like

like of it, the Additions; though they be not quite two Paragraphs, the first on p. the first and the last on p. 30.

On the memorable nineteenth Day of *December* last, Doctor M'AULAY and I, were perfectly agreed. But, alas! on the succeeding Day, no *two Doctors* ever differed more. Every Man, no doubt, has his Reason, for his Conduct, such as it is. The learned Doctor gave his, and I humbly offered mine, upon that Occasion. Your LORDSHIP and the Public are possessed of both. Judge which stands the Test of Law, Public-Spirit, Truth, Faith, and common Sense; which of us has steered the steadiest Course, and whose Needle has varied most in his Voyage.

But see from what small Matters, great and mighty Things procede! Had it not been for this great Gentleman's differing from me, You might never have tasted of his second *Fricassee*. This brought forth an humble, public Address to the Great Man, much low Billingsgate and indirect Abuse of me, and to your great Joy, it appears, that my gentile, unprovoked Reviler has since been exalted to the Rank of an itinerant Judge of Assize. Let every Man enjoy the Reward of his Virtues!

It did not, you see, require the Sagacity of a PERY, to pronounce, that this learned Inquisitor had a more powerful Reason, than he chose to give the House, out of the Statute of his worthy Patron and Patroness, *Philip* and *Mary*, of tyrannical and bloody Memories, for his changing his Opinion, since the Day before. He had the same Reason for abusing me. For which, you will probably think him intitled to your Grace and Favor, and now grant him the Freedom of the City, which you so often refused, regardless of my repeted Solicitation.

Let him unenvied by me, enjoy both; while I exult and triumph in finding, that he has nothing to lay to my Charge; though, for the Honor of my late Friend, I must lament his being forced to have Recourse to the fordid Subterfuge of low and

corrupt Pleaders, whose Want of Arguments from Facts, Law, Justice and Reason, is onely to be supplied with false and slanderous Insinuations, and foul, abusive Words.

When any Man finds me swerve from open, honest, just and patriot Purposes; when he finds me shift, and whistle about, as private Interest directs, or descend to low Arts, and receive the Wages of Prostitution; I shall then be qualified to answer any foul-mouthed, ambidexter or amphibious Brawler, in his own base Manners, and more base Language; till then, I may be allowed to clame, and to preserve the Character of a Gentleman, as well as that of the **HONEST MAN**, the noblest Work of **GOD**. Let Rulers, Judges and Inquisitors go further!

Thus, we see the Talents of a wise, just, cool, dispassionate Judge displayed! God help the Suiters that incur his Highness's Displeasure!

But, may I not congratulate this great Man on his Success? Before this, his Freedom of the City was often petitioned for, and as often rejected by the Board. He stood very well with the Commons and Citizens, for the Place of our **RECORDER**, in case we should have the Misfortune of seeing that Place vacant. And now, he has surely gained the *unanimous* Consent of the Board. He seems certainly to have got some of the Qualifications, You require in that Officer.—But, is he as sure of the Commons? In another well-managed Election, he may.

GENTLEMEN of the **COMMON COUNCIL**! I always entertained the highest Sense of the Virtues of the **COMMONS** and **CITIZENS** of *Dublin*. But in Contemplation of the extraordinary Virtues of the present **SHERIFS** and **COMMONS**, I am losted in Admiration, as I am borne down with the Weight of Obligations.

To the immortal Honor of this City, their Representatives in the Common Council, have ever been the foremost in distinguishing the meritorious Subjects, whether of this or the neighbouring Kingdom,
with

with the highest Marks of the City's Favor. The Commons of *Dublin* were the first that moved for conferring the Freedom of their City upon the first Patriots of *Great Britain*. Witness your early Attention to the rising Merits of PITT and PRATT, who had the Honor of being often rejected by the Lordly Board of Aldermen. Nor have You been unmindful of those who distinguished themselves in the Service of their Country, in the Army or the Navy of *Great Britain*; witness COOTE, MASSEY, HOWE, HAWKE, SAUNDERS and others; while the distinguished Characters of your own Country, have ever been assured of receiving public Marks of the Regards of the Commons and Citizens, though generally, at least for some Time, opposed and obstructed by the Board of Aldermen.

But, for the present SHERIFS and COMMONS, the Virtue of proposing Instructions, Thanks and an honorable Stipend for the Member for the City, approved in your Sight, seems reserved: For, as far as I can learn, You are the first, who voluntarily engaged or offered to support your Member in the Discharge of his Duty, since a perjured King betrayed the Rights of the Crown and the Subject, by becoming a Pensioner of the natural and implacable Enemy of his Dominions, and set wicked Ministers, upon alienating the Affections and Fidelity of the Representatives from their Constituents, by bribing and corrupting them with their own Money, profusely lavished upon the Prostitutes, in secret Presents, and multiplied Pluralities of Places and Pensions. You are the first, who since then, considered the sacred Engagement between the Representative and the Represented, and the Security given for good Behavior by the *Wages*, to which the Members are intitled from the earliest Institution of Parlements.

Though you know me too well to suspect, that Affluence of Fortune can have any Charm for me, or honest and blameless Poverty any Terror; I confess,

fess, I look up, with equal Admiration and Gratitude, to your most virtuous Intentions, and Attempt, to distinguish me with a Stipend, the first of the Kind in our Days; a Stipend, intended as a Reward for the Fidelity of your Servant, which must therefore confer a high Honor on him, to whom it was granted, while it reflects just Honors on the generous Doners.

Think not, GENTLEMEN, that these Honors or my Obligations can be abated by the *Negative* of the Aldermen. On the contrary, they are both in my Estimation heightened, by the Behavior of the Board.

Upon the present ill-founded Constitution of the City, so remote, as I have often complained, from the original Institution; the Lord Mayor and Board have a Negative on your Petitions or Proposals, as you have on theirs, or those they frame in your Name, in the Common Council.

Each Part of the Assembly should keep clear of all Arrogance, and all Tendency to arbitrary Rule. And therefore, each should give the other, the Satisfaction of assigning clear and convincing Reasons for their Petitions, Proposals or Demands, as well as for their Dissention or Refusal to concur in the Measures proposed. This is the true, the onely Way of preserving Peace, Harmony, good Order and Understanding, in a mixed Assembly.

Fortunately, for your Honor, as well as for mine, you have set forth your Motives, in the Allegations of your Petitions, and in your spirited and just Declarations upon the *Negative*, insolent Messages of the Board.

Were they able with Truth to contradict your Allegations, or to detract from the Character with which you honor me, their *Negative* might glance some Suspicion of Dishonor. But while they onely attempt to support that *Negative*, with artful and malevolent Insinuations, as false and as wicked,

as the secret Calumnies, they so industriously spread, and now seek to confirm by those *dark Proceedings*; they serve onely to set your honorable and patriot Intentions, like Diamonds on a black Foil, in the brightest Lustre.

Thus you have the Satisfaction to see, that your Bounty is not thrown away: For however inconsiderable the Object of your Regards, your Attention must give him Weight. He must for ever be bound by your virtuous Intentions and Example, to serve, to know, none other Master than you. While all wise and virtuous Men, even Generations yet unborn, will applaud, as they may hereafter feel the good Effects of, the great Example thus set by the COMMONS of DUBLIN, to distinguish and reward the faithful Services of Members of Parleмент, and to revive their Attention to, and Dependence upon, their Constituents.

You see then, GENTLEMEN, You have in no Instance missed your Aim: Your Instructions, and your Applause and Thanks, are such honorable Testimonies of your Confidence in me, and of your favorable Opinion of my Conduct, as can receive no Addition from a pecuniary Stipend.

Your own virtuous Minds, can better suggest to You, than I can describe, the Sense of Gratitude, Respect and Duty, which your Conduct of the Seventeenth and Twenty-seventh of last Month, has imprinted on my Heart.

To that Part of your Proceedings of the Twenty Seventh, delivered to me by the SHERIFS, I have returned you my Answer by the same Channel; yet think it proper to repete it, by adding it in the Appendix, N^o. III.

And as to the former, I reserved myself for this Address, which was intended to appear sooner, but was forced to give way to one, in answer to a subtil, artful Paper, whose dangerous Impression, I thought necessary to rub off, with all possible Expedition;

dition : I mean the **NEW ADDRESS**, to which, my Second, was intended as an Answer.

However vane it may appear in me, I must beg leave to recite a Paragraph of your Proceedings, which, while it reflects the highest Honor on me, that any Man can receive, records Sentiments of yours, that might do Honor to a **ROMAN** or a **BRITISH SENATE** : I mean your Reply to the Answer of the Board, to your Petition and Message, for the Stipend, which runs in these Words ; “ **NOW** we
 “ the **SHERIFFS** and **COMMONS** afore said, judging it
 “ our indispensable Duty to explain, and to account
 “ for our Conduct to our Constituents, whose Sentiments and Instructions we shall ever think it our
 “ Duty to observe and follow, do make this public Declaration for ourselves, our Constituents
 “ and Fellow Citizens, against this extraordinary
 “ Negative of the Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen, which we look upon as a Discouragement to public Spirit and Patriotism ; and we do
 “ disapprove of the said Negative, and do take this
 “ Opportunity of testifying our full and perfect
 “ Approbation of the Conduct of our said Representative, Doctor Charles Lucas, for his faithful
 “ and disinterested Conduct, and his watchful Care
 “ of the Rights and Liberties of his Fellow Subjects
 “ in general, and of his Constituents in particular ;
 “ and we do hereby Order that the most sincere
 “ and hearty Thanks of the Sheriffs and Commons,
 “ in Behalf of themselves and the rest of the Commons and Citizens of this City, be presented to
 “ our said Representative Doctor Charles Lucas ;
 “ with the full Assurance of our determined Resolution, as far as in us lies, to support our said Representative in a legal constitutional Discharge of his
 “ Duty.

All the Powers on Earth united, could not more highly gratify my Pride and Ambition, than this most honorable Testimony from Men like You.

While

While others choose to serve the King in his Ministry, which have sometimes, been known to hold an Interest opposite to that of the Crown, and the Subject; let it be my most pleasing, though less profitable Task, to serve the King in his People, whose Honor, Interest and Happiness, stand upon one unalterable Foundation with those of the Crown.

In your loyal, prudent and free Sentiments, I shall find unerring Rules for my Instruction and Conduct. Your generous Countenance will prove my most effectual Support, and your honest and unbiaſſed Applause shall be esteemed infinitely to overpay the utmost Pains and Care, I can possibly take in your Service. And thus your generous spirited Conduct, has answered every good Purpose to the Public and to me, in spite to the opposing Board.

It is with no small Reluctance, that I am forced to treat these Gentlemen, in a Manner different from that, which I confess due to their Rank in the City. I am never so happy, as when I give every Man his Due. And I am sensible, that we should ever be cautious in reviling Men in Power.

But, when it is considered, what a dangerous and wicked Attack these Rulers and Judges made upon the unblemished Characters of the Commons and Citizens, whose Honor and Interest must ever be dearer to me than mine own; and, when the Light they chose to place me in, is considered; I hope, I may again plead the Example of the Holy Apostle, who, in the Face of the Court, reviled that haughty, insolent and unjust Magistrate, though called GOD'S HIGH PRIEST; that degraded and stripped himself of the Honor and Dignity, of the Majesty of his Office, by a shameful and cruel Breach of Peace, Order and Decency. He was the Aggressor, not the innocent, FREE ROMAN CITIZEN; And such are our Rulers and Judges, instead of you and me.

Now, MY LORD, and GENTLEMEN of the BOARD, You may imagine your Behavior on these late Occasions,

casions, has provoked me to great Wrath and Indignation. Be assured, you have moved no Passion in me, with respect to myself, but Contempt and Pity; and sorry I am to find either applicable to a Body that should be respectable and honorable indeed. I well know who has put the Rings in some of your Noses, and has led you about by a Chain or a String, to leap or to dance, to such discordant Sounds, as he is pleased to impose upon your unharmonised Ears, for Music. You must know, that you have been led to use the Commons and Citizens of this City, most disrespectfully, most unjustly and cruelly, in your secretly charging them and me with *Riots, Tumults, flying in the Face of Government, &c. &c. &c.* And you must know, that the dark Insinuations in your mysterious Proceedings may admit of being construed into the most disaffected, traiterous, or other malignant Purposes whatsoever. Be but sensible and sorry for this gross Injustice and Misconduct; let your future Behavior prove this, and you cannot fail of being reinstated in the Regards of your injured and abused fellow Citizens. *When the wicked Man turneth away from his Wickedness and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save himself from Perdition. Turn Ye, turn Ye therefore, from your Evil Ways, and so shall not Iniquity be your Ruin.*

It is with some Satisfaction, I learn, that out of the Board, some of you are ashamed and sorry for your Proceedings there, and heartily applaud the Conduct of the Sherifs and Commons, as well as mine, in private. Witness your signing the Petition to Government in favor of the Bill for septennial Parlements, *unanimously* opposed at the Board. Proceed in your Penitence and be saved and respected.

Remember then, You are none of You set above your Fellow Citizens, for your private Emolument. High as the highest of You is, he is but a Servant and Trustee of the Citizens. The highest Magistrates of antient Rome, did not disdain to bow their
Fasces,

Fasces, the Ensigns of Magistracy, before the Assemblies of the People, the Origine of Civil Power. It would be but prudent in our Magistrates, to remember that they hold their Power, under the Crown, for the Good of the Subject, and that therefore, they are bound to execute the Laws, to the Punishment of Evil-doers, and to the Protection of those who do Right, with Justice, Mercy, Moderation and Humanity.

This is the true and onely Way of *preserving Peace, Harmony and good Order*, and your own Honor and Dignity, in the City, with that Love and Amity, which should prevale among all Ranks in the City, as in a well-governed Family. And by so doing, for the future, You may wipe away the ungrateful Remembrance of passed Offences.

If an House divided against itself may not securely stand, no more can a City at Variance. We have been too long, and too much, divided. It is high Time to lay aside our Divisions, and re-unite. And though I have felt at every Pore, as I always shall feel every Degree of Injustice or Insolence offered the Commons or Citizens, and am not insensible of the cruelly malevolent and wicked Treatment offered mine own Character; yet You shall find me foremost in promoting a perfect Oblivion of what is passed, and the Re-establishment of that Peace and Amity, which becomes the different Members of the same Body. And then You shall find me as ready as ever to declare, to prove myself,

MY LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN,

SHERIFS, COMMONS and CITIZENS!

*Your most faithful and dutiful
Representative,*

Most assured Friend,

and obedient Servant,

*Henry-street,
Jan 30, 1766.*

C. Lucas.

APPENDIX No. I.

To the Right Honorable BENJAMIN GEALE,
LORD MAYOR of the City of DUBLIN.

MY LORD,

SINCE I could not be so fortunate as to pay my Duty to your Lordship, in Person, give me leave to testify it in this Manner.

Let me first join with the general Voice of my Fellow Citizens, in congratulating your Lordship, upon your Accession to the Seat of Chief Magistrate of our City, and then wish You, most sincerely, an happy Administration.

But of this, I can have no Doubt; for though most Men must come into Office, after so worthy a Predecessor as Yours, under many Disadvantages; yet your Character in private Life, and your Conduct as an inferior Magistrate, give your Friends Assurance, that you will fill your high Station with Dignity and Honor, and acquit yourself, in all Respects, to the Satisfaction of your King and Country.

Though I have found myself under the disagreeable Necessity, of with-drawing for a while from the Duties of my Station in the City, neither Distance nor Time, can lessen my Attention to the Interest or Honor of the City.

Your Lordship may remember, that one of the last Conversations, I had the Honor of holding with You, run chiefly upon these Subjects, and your Lordship was of my Opinion, that to make the Offices of the City, Objects worth the Attention of Men of the first Rank, qualified for them, they ought to be made as Profitable, and as Honorable, as the Corporation can afford. This is one, and an effectual Means of putting your Officers, beyond the Reach of any Temptation, that sinister Influence, can offer.

In

In this Instance, I chiefly, then, had mine Eye, on the Office of Recorder. Though I have all due Honor and Esteem for my worthy Colleague, nothing that I shall offer on this Head, can be suspected partial or personal; As Members for the City, we have not yet been so happy as to draw together, as well as the City and I might wish. But as Recorder, I must say, I do not believe, the City ever had his Equal.

However small the Salary of this Office has been, it has always been greatly sought and contended for. But by whom? Not by Men of independent Fortunes and high Rank in their Professions; but by aspiring Spirits, perhaps of desparate Fortunes, who made this distinguished Place, a Stepping-block to Rank and Fame in the Profession of the Law, and these obtained, payed but little Attention to the Business of the City.

Now, though your Recorders were generally of this Cast, they got no small Gleanings of the City Estate; witness your *Fosters*, *Rogersons*, &c. not to go further back. None of these Gleanings are now to be had. The Business of the Office is extremely increased by various Accidents, but principally by the Assiduity of the present Recorder, who must make a very great Sacrifice of the Profits of his Profession, to the Service of the City, in this Station.

I have sometime, made it my Business, to inquire into the Difference between the Attention, formerly given by the Recorders, and that given of late; and have compared the Business of the Courts, formerly and of late. And, I can assure your Lordship, those bear no Comparison with these. A Day or two, perhaps a few Hours in a Day or two, formerly, often finished the Business of the Quarter Sessions. Whereas now, your Lordship and the rest of the Gentlemen of the Board know, what frequent Adjournments there are, and what Crowds of Criminals are tried in every Session. I can prove from the Books of
each

each Court, that there has been sometimes more than double the Number of the Criminals, tried in all the Terms, and all the Sittings of the Commission of Oyer and Terminer in a Year, tried in the Tholsel in one Session. This Disparity is hardly credible, but your Lordship, upon Inquiry will find it True.

But this is not the onely Instance, in which the Recorder's Attention deserves the Consideration of the City. He did not make the Office a stepping Block, to Fortune or to Fame; he had more than a competent Share of both, before his Appointment. And it must be evident, that his Attention to the Duties of his Office, must greatly diminish the Emoluments of his Profession. Let me add to this, that the present Recorder has layed indelible Obligations on the Corporation at large; but on no Part more, than on the Commons and Citizens. I need onely trouble your Lordship with an Instance or two; you know the Forms of Leases, he has contrived, to prevent future purloining of the City Estate. And no Man can be ignorant of the Importance of the Act of Parlelament, he framed, which has restored Peace, Order, Freedom and Concord in the City.

But these and other Arguments, that may be offered, may seem rather personal, when I should choose to make all Considerations of a public Nature.

Let me then ask any good Citizen, can there be any Thing more desirable, more necessary to the Interest, to the Honor of the City, than that the Place of the second Officer in Rank, but the first in Importance, in the City, should be an Object, worth the seeking of a Lawyer of known Character and Eminence? Should you leave it in the Power of a Minister to offer your Recorder any Thing worth his Acceptance, under the Place of a Chancellor or chief Judge? His Office is now established during good Behavior. But his Salary, during Pleasure. This does not excede 300l. a Year, and

Fees and Perquisites, I am told, hardly make up another Hundred. Let it be considered then, whether this can be possibly thought, an Equivalent for such Attendance, as is requisite, and now actually given, by an eminent Lawyer? Let us suppose a Recorder of our City, and in Parlement too, capable of applying to Government, and laying before them the Quantity of the Crown Business, he discharges, and demanding a Recompence; is it to be imagined, that he would be one Moment denied? Would not any Ministry quickly leap at such an Opportunity of adding One to their hateful, destructive Bands?—I am sure, we are not to apprehend any Thing like this from our present Recorder. But, I am as well persuaded that Justice demands, and Prudence authorises, our putting that great Officer out of the Reach of ministerial Temptation, by raising his Salary, so as to give a reasonable Equivalent for the Losses, he sustains by attending and serving the City, as well as to make the Office an Object of the Desire of some of our first Lawyers. And this would probably produce another good and desirable Effect, that is, to make some of the proud Men of the long Robe, in, as well as out of Parlement, pay a little more Deference and Respect to the City, than we usually receive from such Gentlemen.

I would not presume to point out to your Lordship, or the other Members of the Assembly, the Sum requisite for these desirable Purposes. But give me Leave to say, that I think the Recorder's Place should be made much preferable to the Place of puny Judges, and other Officers of the Crown, whose Places are usually Temptations to Lawyers.

When this is done, in which I hope the Justice and Wisdom of the City will be shewn, I should beg Leave to propose another Expedient to prevent the Hurry, Confusion and Rashness, too frequently attending

tending the Election of a Recorder. This is the Method in London: There, they appoint two Lawyers of Character, who are occasionally employed in City Causes, and who attend the Assemblies, Sessions, &c. Out of these, the Recorder is chosen. These, with us, may sit among the Commons, and keep up Regularity and Order in their Proceedings, as the Recorder may be supposed to do at the Board.

I hoped to have been able, in my Place in the Assembly, to make a Motion to this Effect. But the bad State of my Wife's Health, as well as of mine own, made this Recess absolutely necessary, in the Opinion of better Judges than I.

But since it was not in my Power, to discharge this Part of my Duty in Person, I hope your Lordship and the Assembly will take the Will for the Deed, and if my Sentiments are honored with your Approbation, your Lordship will be so kind as to communicate them, in what Form you think fit, to the Gentlemen of the Board, and to my Brethren the Sheriffs and Commons.

I should apologise for the disorderly Manner, in which I address your Lordship, but it is not in my Power to be more regular and correct at present.

I hope your Lordship will excuse the Trouble I give you, as it proceeds onely from the Respect and Duty I bear my Constituents, and now give me Leave to assure you of the profound Respect and tender Regard, with which I have the Honor of being,

MY LORD, YOUR LORDSHIP'S,

Bath, *most faithful, most dutiful,*
Octo. 14, *and obedient Servant,*
1764. C. Lucas.

P. S. To those, with whom these Arguments may want Weight, I beg Leave to offer another: A Man having a considerable Salary during the Pleasure of the City, will be cautious of incurring her Displeasure.

A P P E N.

APPENDIX. No. II.

To the Right Honorable the LORD MAYOR of the City of *Dublin*; then Mr. Alderman FORBES.

MY LORD,

AS no Man better knows and fulfils the Duties of the Citizen and the Magistrate than your Lordship, an Application of this Kind can hardly surprise You, or require an Apology from me.

MY LORD, my sole Ambition is the discharging the Duties of my Stations in Life, with the Approbation of Men like You, and conscious Rectitude.

Nothing could give Me such unspeakable Pleasure, as being able to fulfil the several Duties of my Stations, agreeable to mine own Inclinations and Desires. But though I have not been able to effect these good Purposes to my Satisfaction, I have the comfortable Assurance in my Conscience, of having omitted nothing within my Power, and of having done nothing knowingly, inconsistent with the Duty and Honor of a Representative of the City in Parliament, or of one of the Corporations in the Common Council. And I have the further Comfort of hoping from the Conduct of your LORDSHIP and the Gentlemen of the Board towards me, as well as that of the Sherifs and Commons, and my other fellow Citizens, that though You may have found Me but an unprofitable Servant, I have not been unfaithful, or altogether unworthy.

As these MY LORD, are flattering Hopes, I cannot, I dare not, quit Sight of them. Therefore the most firm and invariable Purpose of my Life is, to aspire at every Thing desirable by my Constituents; and to do nothing, and to omit nothing which may derogate from the Character, that first recommended me to the great and important Trusts, with which they have honored me.

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From these Considerations, your Lordship must judge, that I am persuaded, it is the indispensable Duty of every Member of Parlement, and of every Common Council-man, to reside among his Constituents, and to commune with them, when his Attendance is not positively required in the Common Council of the Nation or the City.

From these Motives, my Lord, and at a Time when I observe with Pleasure, the good Correspondence cultivating between the governing Parts of the City, as well as the governed, it is easy to conceive how irksom it must be to me to withdraw myself, for any Time, from the City, where my Duty demands, and my Inclinations impel me to, constant Residence and Attendance.

To these, my Lord, I may without Vanity be allowed to say, I have already made no small Sacrifice, both of Fortune and Health. I mean not to boast; I am sensible, that I have done but my Duty, and I dare persevere, even to Poverty and to Death.

But, My Lord, to enable me to go through my Tasks the more effectually, a little Recess, for the Recovery and Establishment of Health, is at this Time found necessary, both for myself and my Wife, for whom the Gentlemen of my Profession, pronounce a Course of Bath Waters, as necessary as for me.

I could not presume to withdraw myself from the City, though for these necessary Purposes, without some Assurance of obtaining Permission from the Assembly. It would be arrogant to desire the Calling one for this Purpose onely; I must therefore request your Lordship will please to communicate this Letter to the next Assembly, and obtain me Leave to go and remane abroad three or four Months for the Recovery of my Health: For, with Pride and Gratitude, I acknowledge myself the Servant of the City, and assure your Lordship and my Fellow Citizens in general, that I never shall know any other Master.

My

MY LORD, though I have trespassed already too long upon You, I cannot conclude without a grateful Acknowledgment of the many Marks of Confidence and Regard, with which I have been honored by the Board of Aldermen in general, by your Lordship in particular, as well as by the present Sherifs and Commons; and without assuring your Lordship and them, that to insure a Continuance, of such truly honorable Regards, shall be the constant and invariable Purpose of,

My LORD,

YOUR LORDSHIPS

Most faithful and most dutiful,

Humble Servant,

Dublin, Henry-street,
Sep. 25, 1764.

C. Lucas.

APPENDIX,

APPENDIX, N^o. III.

DOCTOR LUCAS'S Answer to the Hon. the SHERIFFS
and COMMONS of the City of DUBLIN.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with the most perfect Sense of Respect and Duty, that I have received, by the Hands of the High Sheriffs of this City, two Orders of your House, conceived in the Adjournment of Christmas Assembly, the 27th of this Instant, Jan. 1766: The one setting forth a Petition of certain of the Commons, praying that this Assembly should instruct their Members in Parlemtent, to use their utmost Means to procure a Law, for limiting the Duration of this, and all future Parlements, upon the British Plan; which Petition, though rejected by the Board of Aldermen, has received the utmost Sanction of your House.

The other conferring on me the high Honor of the Thanks of your great Part of the Assembly, for my invariable Attachment to the Rights and Liberties of my Constituents, and my Vigilance and Fidelity in the general Discharge of the Duties of your Representative.

Though, as a Member of Parlemtent, I must consider myself as a Servant and Representative of the whole Kingdom; I think myself, in a more especial and immediate Manner, a Servant and Representative of this City, and must look upon You, as the Representatives of my Constituents, to which I must judge the Gentlemen at the Board can have no Clame.

The Petition therefore, when passed by You, needs not the Weight of the Board of Aldermen, to inforce it with me. These Sages represent themselves, and themselves onely, in the Assembly, while You represent the whole Body of the Citizens, who are
the

the common Constituents of You and your Representatives in Parlement.

Hence, Gentlemen you must easily conceive, with what Attention and Deference, I must ever receive your Instructions, though opposed and rejected by the Board. I receive them, as I always shall, with that awful Respect and Reverence, which I judge due to the Representative Body of this great City; and they shall always direct and rule my Conduct.

It is with extreme Satisfaction, I inform you, that the House of Commons, ever attentive to the Voice and Interest of their Constituents, have without a Division, passed the Heads of a Bill You desire, for limiting the Duration of this and all future Parlements; and that I had the Honor of presenting these Heads of a Bill, by Order of the House, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, from whose Patriot Character and Influence, we have every Reason to hope, they will be returned to us from Great Britain, and passed into a Law.

Your Thanks and the Approbation of my Conduct, I look upon as the highest Honor I can receive. They make me exceeding happy. And, I solemnly assure You, that it shall be my invariable Purpose and Endeavor to deserve these truly honorable Testimonies, with which, You are thus graciously pleased to distinguish,

GENTLEMEN,

*Your most sincerely faithful
and dutiful Representative,*

Henry Street,

Jan. 29, 1766.

and most obedient Servant,

C. LUCAS.

To William Rutledge and Richard
French Esqrs. High Sheriffs of the
Hon. the City of Dublin.

E R R A T.

P. 40, l. 33. After free, for as, read of.



